

Special Sale!

500 Pairs

WOMEN'S SHOES!

Regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 Values

—FOR—

\$1.30**Wherity, Ralston & Company**

The Leading Shoe Dealers.

Thomas F. Ryan, Napoleon of Finance

Career of the New Head of the Equitable Life—A Man of Deeds, Not Words—Born Poor, is Now a Multimillionaire.

THAT the name of Thomas Fortune Ryan is one to conjure with was amply proved in connection with the recent settlement of the much discussed Equitable Life Assurance society controversy. The outcome showed that a new Napoleon of finance had arisen and that the power of Thomas F. Ryan among money kings was greater than even the best posted men of Wall street had believed. His purchase of the Hyde interest in the Equitable stock gave him a powerful voice in the affairs of that big institution. That he is worth \$50,000,000 is generally admitted, but the bald statement of such a fact affords no adequate idea of his potency in the world of business, for his genius for organization and his influence in a large number of leading corporations give him a power that some men who may be his equals in wealth do not possess.

Mr. Ryan is a man of deeds rather than words, and it is his policy as well as his nature to avoid publicity. His career is a typical one. He is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who came to this country before the Revolution. Mr. Ryan was born fifty-three years ago on a farm in Virginia. His mother died when he was five, and he went to live with his grandmother at the old homestead. The family had been impoverished by the civil war, and young Ryan as a

boy of fifteen sought to straighten out the entanglements of the estate, but the task was too much for the future wizard of finance. He got his first business training as a clerk in a Baltimore dry goods house. Two years after entering it he employed the proprietor to establish a bank in New York and thought so well of Ryan that he gave him a position in it. This was a fortunate move, for it put him in touch with the great financial interests of the country and awakened his ambition to attain power in Wall street affairs. Two years later he became

a member of a brokerage firm and about the same time married Miss Ida M. Barry of Baltimore, daughter of his former employer. The first big transaction in which he figured was the formation of the Richmond Terminal company, by which the southern railroad lines were brought into close working arrangements. His genius for organization and consolidation of capital began to attract notice when in 1886 he associated himself with the late William C. Whitney and brought about the consolidation of numerous small traction lines in New York city into one system, known as the Metropolitan Street Railway company. After that achievement he gradually extended his operations until he brought gas and electric lighting companies in New York under his control as well as traction lines. He crossed the Hudson river into New Jersey and, with his associates and allies, accomplished the consolidation of the street railway lines of Jersey City and vicinity under the name of the Consolidated Traction company. Public service corporations in Staten Island, N. Y., and along the New Jersey coast also fell under his sway. He was the promoter and builder of the Union elevated road of Chicago and developed the present system of electric railways and lighting plants in Milwaukee. Consolidation has been his watchword, and his operations have touched various branches of industry and finance. He brought together and organized interests representing assets of \$1,000,000,000 behind the Bank of Commerce of New York, is the vice president of the Morton Trust company and organizer and financial master of the Consolidated Tobacco company. He is a director and important stockholder in several western railway lines.

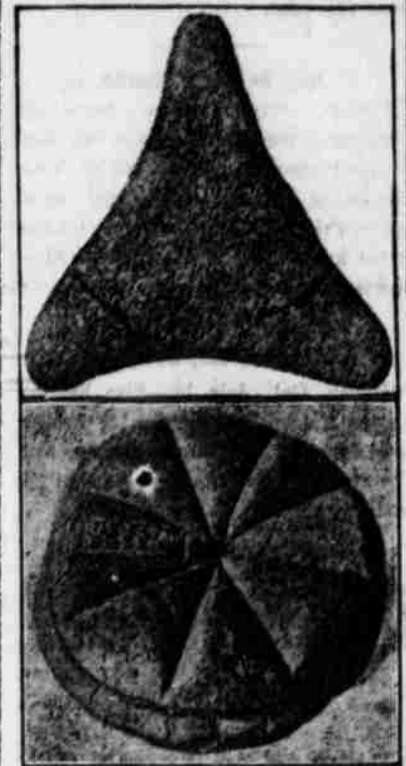
In personal appearance Mr. Ryan is tall, broad shouldered and good looking, has courtly manners and an engaging smile. William C. Whitney used to describe him as "the most adroit, suave and noiseless man" he ever met. One of his diversions is raising Holstein cattle, and he has kennels containing some of the finest dogs in the world. Mr. Ryan was a leading figure at the last Democratic national convention, and it was due in part to his influence that his friend,

Henry Gessaway Davis of West Virginia, was nominated for vice president.

VERY STALE BREAD.

Some Recently Discovered That Is Old Enough For Dyspeptics.

People who are troubled with dyspepsia and who eat stale bread instead of fresh can now get bread stale enough to suit the most exacting taste. Two loaves have recently been excavated from buried cities of the ancient



BREAD FROM POMPEII AND EGYPT.

world which were baked before the beginning of the Christian era. One of them was unearthed at Pompeii and is about 2,000 years old. It is circular in form and still bears on one of its sections the name of the baker. The other loaf is of triangular shape and is supposed to have been made over 4,000 years ago, or about 2500 B. C. It was found among the debris of the royal temple at De-el-Bahri on the Nile and was exhibited in London before the Society of Arts. The loaves go to show that baking was a fine art even in those faraway days. It remains for the archaeologists to discover whether the bakers of those times kneaded their dough and cut crackers, biscuits and cookies by machinery and whether there were flour trusts and bakers' unions then.

Reincarnation.

Hungry Hank—Dis here pape says dat a feller is born on dis earl' more times dan wunnt.

Thirsty Ted—Guess I must 'a' been a Arab on de desert o' Sahara las' time, jedgin' frum de t'irst I got in this here life.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SCRATCHED DAY AND NIGHT

Lady Suffered Tortures with Itching Scalp Humor—One Box of Cuticura Ointment and One Cake of Cuticura Soap Cured Her.

WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT CUTICURA

"My scalp was covered with little pimples and I suffered tortures from the itching. I was scratching all day and night, and I could get no rest. I washed my head with hot water and Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment as a dressing. One box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap cured me. Now my head is entirely clear and my hair is growing splendidly. I have used Cuticura Soap ever since, and shall never be without it. (signed) Ada C. Smith, 309 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J."

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR

Crusted Scalps Cleansed and Purified by Cuticura Soap

Assisted by light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Complete external and internal treatment for every humor, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all druggists for one dollar. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Putney Drug & Chem. Corp., 125 Columbia Ave., Boston, Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humor," and "How to Have Beautiful Hair."

Sunday Excursion to North Beach.

The Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company are selling round trip tickets every Sunday from Astoria to all cotta, at a rate of one dollar for the points on Long Beach, including Nah-round trip.

Want adds in the Astorian are sure to bring results.

First National Bank of Astoria, Ore.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Capital and Surplus \$100,000

J. Q. A. HOWLEY, President

O. L. PETERSON, Vice-President

FRANK PATTON, Cashier

J. W. GARNER, Assistant Cashier

Astoria Savings Bank

Capital Paid in \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$5,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

168 Tenth Street,

ASTORIA, OREGON.

Sherman Transfer Co.

HENRY SHERMAN, Manager

Hacks, Carriages—Baggage Checked and Transferred—Trucks and Furniture Wagons—Pianos Moved, Boxed and Shipped.

433 Commercial Street

Phone Main 121



THOMAS F. RYAN.

FACTS ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES

lation represents almost every nationality on earth, in consequence of which Astoria is a cosmopolitan city of 15,000 people. Its population wharves, it enjoys marked advantage. It is a lively center of business activity. Its advantageous location at the mouth of the great Columbia river makes it the trade mart of the vast productive region of northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington, and it is the supply point for fully 25,000 people.

The estimate of population here given is conservative. The 1900 government census accredited the city with about 9000 people, but the launching of new enterprises, together with the natural growth, has added many hundreds to the population in the past five years. Failure to develop local resources has resulted in slow growth, but a new era of commercial activity is dawning and the prospects for the city's future are very bright.

On its magnificent location and wonderful natural advantages Astoria bases its expectations of future greatness. Situated on the only fresh-water harbor of importance in the world, with the broad ocean but 10 miles from its shipping center. The gravity route of the Columbia river is nature's highway for the great inland empire, the immense product of which must be exported from the ocean port. At Astoria the largest ships may find safe moorings, and its harbor will accommodate all the shipping that may ever come to the northwest coast. It is pre-eminently the Pacific slope port, as New York is the Atlantic port, and must soon receive from the transcontinental railroads the recognition which its advantages justify, as has New York on the Atlantic coast.

Development of the lumbering industry will alone make Astoria great. There are 75,000,000,000 feet of timber standing in the forests near the city. This vast timber supply is great enough to keep in steady operation for 20 years 100 large mills, and to afford employment during that period to 15,000 persons in the manufacturing plants, to say nothing of the army of workmen that would be employed in the forests. The first steps towards the development of lumbering have now been taken, and four mills, with a daily output exceeding 300,000 feet, are in operation. The forests are only a short distance from the city, and the cost of

logs to Astoria is light, making it a most desirable point for the manufacturer of lumber. The advantages offered by this city as a milling point are beginning to attract the attention of millmen who desire to operate economically, and before long Astoria will rank as the largest lumbering producing port on the Pacific coast.

The growth of the salmon industry will likewise prove of great benefit to Astoria. By means of artificial propagation, this magnificent business has come to stay. It will be built up, within a few years, to four times its present magnitude, and will then mean more than \$10,000,000 annually to the city. Several Alaskan salmon canneries are owned and operated here and each year bring large sums to their home office. The possibilities of Astoria as a fishing port or center in other lines of fishing industries are also of great importance, and the attention of capitalists is called to this city as a deep-sea fishing center; also to the great runs of genuine French salmon which come into the river by the hundreds of millions every year.

The lower Columbia river district, with its mild climate, offers unsurpassed inducements to dairymen, farmers and small-fruit growers. While small-fruit growing has not been extensively engaged in, those who have followed it have been most successful, and one enterprising grower is now harvesting two strawberry crops a year—the only instance of the kind known in this section of the country. Settlement of the productive lands of the county will work wonders for the city and assist materially in its upbuilding.

There are many other resources which will combine to bring about the future greatness of Astoria. Here are to be found opportunities for men in every walk of life—capitalists, small investors, farmer, dairymen, fruit-grower and laborer. This new country, where fortunes await the energetic, offers to those seeking location the best advantages of any section of the west.

In every respect Astoria is metropolitan. It enjoys splendid facilities of all kinds, is a pleasure-loving city and thoroughly up-to-date. Thousands of strangers visit Astoria every month, and during the summer season it is the Mecca of those who live in the interior. It has its different quarters, like the larger cities, and, best of

all, it is the healthiest spot on earth.

Astoria wants more people. Its natural resources will easily support from 250,000 to 500,000 population, yet there are only 15,000 people here to reap the benefits that nature has so generously placed at their disposal. The homeseeker will find no better place to locate, and few equal places. Labor is always in demand, at the highest wages, and there is much encouragement for the man who wishes to engage in business. Strangers often remark the uniform courtesy of the people and the general effort on the part of Astorians to make matters pleasant for visitors. The homeseeker or investor who fails to visit Astoria will make a great mistake, for no other community in the Pacific northwest offers such opportunities as the lower Columbia river district.

Astoria has a \$300,000 gravity water system, a paid fire department, first-class street car service, gas and electric lighting systems, free public library, unexcelled transportation facilities, complete school system, 40 civic societies, three daily and six weekly newspapers, excellent telegraph and telephone service, three banks carrying deposits of about \$2,000,000, two express offices, first-class theaters, 14 churches, labor unions representing every branch of trade, two energetic commercial organizations, two social clubs, admirably conducted hospital, miles of manufacturing sites, plenty of fine residence and business property; is the only fresh-water seaport on the Pacific coast; is situated at the mouth of a river that drains an empire; has a harbor large enough to accommodate the combined shipping of the Pacific coast; has a trunk-line railroad connecting it with four transcontinental railroads; is the uttermost railroad extension point on the American continent; is 200 miles nearer Yokohama and other oriental ports than any other Pacific coast port; is 160 miles nearer the Cape Nome mining country than any other port on the Pacific coast; is the salmon shipping center of the world; is the center of one of the greatest possible dairy industries that the country today possesses.

It is the only place where the royal chinook salmon is packed; has substantial public and business buildings, factories and handsome residences.

Astoria's School System.

Astoria's school system is not surpassed by that of any other city of the size in the west. At present there

are six large school buildings here. The schools are conveniently located in all sections of the city, and in every respect are modern in their appointments. Well-appointed schools are to be found throughout the county, and children living on farms and in villages enjoy educational advantages almost equal to those afforded city children.

Astoria's Water System.

Astoria possesses a \$300,000 gravity water system, which is not equalled in equipment by any other system in the Pacific northwest. The water works are operated by the municipal government as represented by the water commission, and constitute the city's most valuable asset. The water is brought from Bear creek, about 10 miles distant, which has its source in the mountains.

The reservoir is situated on the plateau back of the city, where the supply is regulated. The water system of Astoria is extensive enough to supply the needs of 100,000 people, besides affording fire protection to all parts of the city.

The Lumbering Industry.

The mouth of the Columbia river has the greatest body of timber tributary and available of any point in the world.

The lumbering business is the largest in the Pacific northwest; it outranks in value of product any other line. Production of wheat is a close second, being worth \$17,000,000 a year, while the value of the lumber output is \$18,000,000. Coal, gold and silver, fruit, cattle and sheep, wool and fish, all of which are produced in great abundance, fall far below, nor hardly equal in the aggregate, the wealth derived from the forests. The town, therefore, that commands the greatest resources available of fine timber must have a great outlook. Demand for timber will not decrease, but become greater with every year.

The timber trees of the forests tributary to Astoria are, in order of quality: Douglas fir, commercially known as Oregon pine; hemlock, spruce and cedar. There are also soft, or birdseye, maple, vine maple, alder, wild cherry, willow, etc.

The fir is both red and yellow. It grows five to 14 feet in diameter, and 150 to 300 feet tall; 351 feet is said to have been measured on one fallen tree in the coast mountains. Considerable noble fir, or larch, and some white pine are found on the highest of the coast

mountains, but little near Astoria. The spruce, of the tideland species, is found only on the west slopes of the coast mountains. It attains a diameter varying from about an average of six feet to 16 or 17; and specimens 57 and 63 feet each in girth have been measured—19 to 21 feet in diameter. Hemlock occurs as a mixed or smaller growth, with fir and spruce, trees seldom being of great height, although often very large. Yet cedar is found mixed with the other timbers, the trees seldom being of greater height, although often very large. Yet cedar is not plentiful in this section. In general estimates of timber production 20,000 feet to the acre are allowed. Single acres have been known to produce ten times this amount. Quarter sections of timberland on the market are usually estimated at 3,000,000 to 8,000,000 feet each, board measure.

Mills and Manufacturing.

Although manufacturing is as yet in its infancy in Astoria, more than 4300 persons are employed in the institutions now doing business here. The salmon industry employs by far the greatest number of persons, but the seasons extend over a period of only about six months, and at other times those engaging in it follow other lines of pursuit. The lumbering industry, including box factories, barrel factories, etc., is rapidly assuming proportions, and will, within a few years, outrank the fishing interests.

Astoria wants more manufacturing concerns, and offers the very best inducements to capitalists. Here are to be found unexcelled sites, with the advantage of both rail and water connections, and the intending investor in western properties should look over the Astoria situation. Sites can be secured at very low prices.

More than \$3,000,000 is invested in manufacturing plants here, while the value of the yearly product exceeds \$6,500,000. In all, 4341 persons are employed, receiving annual wages that aggregate \$2,059,600.

Salmon Industry.

Astoria owes its existence largely to the great salmon industry of which it is the center. Year after year the Columbia river has given up its wealth of fish, and in the past 25 years has yielded \$75,000,000, nearly all of which has been placed in circulation in this city. Where other crops have failed, the salmon supply has maintained its average of production, and in this respect can be classed as one of Oregon's

greatest resources.

The annual salmon yield of the Columbia river is valued at \$3,000,000. The spring fishing season lasts only about four months—from April 15 to August 25—so it means \$750,000 monthly to those interested in it and those who live at and near the seat of the industry.

The Dairying Industry.

Dairying in Clatsop county is in its infancy, and very few dairymen realize the natural advantages of this country. The climate, coupled with the productivity of the soil, makes it an ideal district for production of butter and cheese; dairymen are taking more interest in the breed and care of stock. With the genuine butter cow, such as few here have as yet, much better results may be obtained, though even now the luxuriant pasturage enables the cows to furnish an abundance of rich milk, with more than an average of butter fat. A modern-equipped creamery is in operation in Astoria, furnishing the farmers a ready sale for their cream, at an average price for the year of 22½ cents per pound for butter fat; and the cows yield, under good care, about 225 pounds of butter fat per year. There is general interest in increasing the dairy business; many of the dairymen are preparing to enlarge their herds, and new dairies are being started. Ever-growing grass and the best market in the world make this an inviting field for those who understand the care of cows.

All the Oregon coast country, especially that near the mouth of the Columbia river, is very similar to the great dairying sections of Europe, such as Denmark, Holland and the Channel Islands. The winters, however, are milder and the summers dryer.

The lands best adapted to grass-growing are the tidelands, which are river bottoms adjoining the Columbia or its branches, and overflowed by the highest tides. These lands may be reclaimed by diking, at an expense of about \$10 per acre. By diking large tracts by machinery—with steam dredges—the expense may be reduced, and more substantial dikes erected. One acre of tideland has been shown to be ample for keeping one cow the entire year. There are still in Clatsop county about 20,000 acres of tideland to be diked, much of it being easily cleared after the diking is done. This is no experiment, as many of the best dairy farms have been made on diked tideland.

For further information Send \$1.00 for a year's Subscription to the Weekly Astorian.